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8/27/96

rec'd 8/27/96

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PROCONE®

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

SOLUTION

Active Ingredient:

Gibberellins GA4 + 7.....4.0% w/w

Inert Ingredient:.....96.0% w/w

Total:.....100.0% w/w

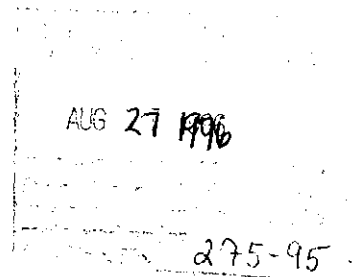
(Contains 42 grams active ingredient per liter or 19.86 grams per pint)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**WARNING
AVISO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Chemical and Agricultural Products Division
Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, Illinois 60064



EPA Reg. No.
EPA Est. No.: 33762-IA-1
Net Contents: 1 pint (473 ml)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in Eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If Swallowed: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatine solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Wear goggles and face shield. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- * Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- * Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, or butyl rubber, or nitrile rubber, or viton, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or neoprene rubber.
- * Shoes plus socks.
- * Protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into foliar-treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: if the product is tree-injected or topically applied to single buds, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls.
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, or butyl rubber, or nitrile rubber, or viton, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or neoprene rubber.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Protective eyewear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store below 77°F (25°C). Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not freeze.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PROMOTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CONEBUD FORMATION OF MATURE TREES, SEEDLINGS AND GRAFTED OR ROOTED PROPAGULES OF PINACEAE FAMILY CONIFER SPECIES

ProCone is a plant growth regulator formulation containing gibberellins GA4 + 7 that may promote pollen and seed cone (strobilus) production for tree improvement programs and operational seed orchards. ProCone can be used on mature trees, seedlings, and grafted or rooted propagules of most conifer species of the family Pinaceae. ProCone may not be applied to Genus *Pinyon* (pine nuts). Timing is critical for optimal promotion of seed and pollen cone formation. Based on application timing, ProCone can differentially stimulate pollen or seed flowering of a number of conifer species. Response can be influenced by application technique and cultural practices. Application can be made: (1) topically to the terminal bud; (2) by injection into the main stem xylem-conducting tissue of developing shoots; (3) or by foliar spray applied to shoots, branches, and whole crowns of trees. Environmental factors such as light intensity, temperature, soil moisture, and nutrition may affect the response. For optimal response, ProCone should be used in conjunction with an appropriate cultural treatment program (which is also known to promote flowering).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ProCone may not be applied to Genus *Pinyon* (pine nuts)

The following conifer species have been shown to be responsive to ProCone treatment:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	Japanese larch
<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Western larch
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Eastern larch
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	Engelmann spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black spruce
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Jack pine
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Caribbean pine
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole pine
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	Sugar pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese black pine
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock

APPLICATION RATE

Response and phytotoxic effects are often clonally specific. To optimize response and minimize phytotoxic effects, dosage should be evaluated and adjusted on a clonal basis.

For injection into main stems of trees 5 to 20 cm in diameter at breast height (DBH) apply 0.75 to 1.5 mg GA4 + 7 (AI) (0.018 to 0.036 ml undiluted ProCone)/cm² cross sectional area at breast height.

Stem Diam. (cm)	Dose of GA4 + 7 per tree (mg)	Volume of ProCone per tree (ml)	Diam. & depth of hole, cm (Volume, ml)	No. of holes
5	4.69-9.38	0.11-0.22	0.3x3 (0.21 ml)	1-2
10	58.9-117.8	1.43-2.83	0.4x3 (.38 ml)	4-8
15	132.5-265.0	3.18-7.36	0.5x3 (.59 ml)	6-12
20	253.5-471.0	5.65-11.30	0.6x3 (.85 ml)	7-14

Note: Spruce, fir, and larch respond best to upper rates; pines to lower rates. Hemlock, Douglas fir and pine may show signs of excessive precocious needle senescence at the upper rates.

For foliar application to trees 0.5 to 5 m in height in orchards or containers, the entire upper crown should be wetted to run-off with a spray solution containing 200-400 mg GA4 + 7/liter (4.8 - 9.6 ml ProCone/liter) containing a cationic surfactant, e.g. 0.05% (v/v) Aromox C/12 in water.

For topical application, to single buds, apply 210 micrograms GA4 + 7 to each bud in 0.1 ml of 50% v/v ProCone in water. ProCone can also be diluted with 95% ethanol.

APPLICATION TIMING

For most species, timing and number of applications depends on the method used and on the phenology of conebud development. In most species, conebud development occurs toward the end of shoot development, but the rate of shoot elongation and conebud development will vary with year, climate, location, species and clone.

For spraying foliage and topical applications to buds of *Pseudotsuga*, *Tsuga*, and *Picea*, treatments should begin in the spring at the time of vegetative bud burst; two or three biweekly applications or up to six weekly applications have been effective. For *Pinus* species, up to 12 weekly or 6 biweekly applications have been effective. Treatments during shoot elongation tend to promote pollen cones and treatments after shoot elongation tend to promote seed cones.

For injections into branches or into the main stem, single applications are effective. For *Picea* species, ProCone should be injected when new shoots are 70 to 90% elongated. For *Pinus*, a single early injection near the end of shoot elongation may promote pollen cones; later injections may be required for seed cones. More than one injection date may be necessary.

APPLICATION METHOD

Injections may be made into xylem-conducting tissues of developing shoots, branches and main stems by applying ProCone with pipettes or syringes into drilled holes of appropriate size. The ProCone application rate is adjusted to size of shoot, branch or stem by varying the number of holes and volume of ProCone per hole. Cross sectional area can be used as the basis for determining rates of ProCone for trees 5- to 20 cm in diameter or larger at breast height (DBH). This reduces the potential for underdosing large trees or overdosing small trees. The number of holes and spacing varies with size of holes, dose, and stem diameter. Holes should be evenly spaced around the circumference of stems and new holes drilled at each application date. For the mainstem, holes should be drilled with a portable drill at an angle of 30 degrees to horizontal and large enough to prevent spillage of the injected solution. For branches, holes should be drilled on the upper circumference. Following injection and after all liquid has been absorbed, holes can be plugged with a wood dowel or a piece of tape to prevent entrance of disease organisms. If ProCone is utilized in conjunction with a tree girdling program, first holes should be drilled at a height of 20 cm above the uppermost girdle and additional holes set at 5 cm increments down to just above the girdle line.

Foliar sprays should be applied to foliage (shoots, branches) over the whole crowns of conifers. Use of a cationic surfactant, i.e. Aromox C/12, in aqueous foliar sprays of ProCone will improve foliage wetting and response. Foliar spraying is a convenient method of application to small seed orchard and container-grown trees

up to 3 to 4 m in height. Low volume sprayers, such as mist blowers, have produced good coverage and response.

Topical application to single buds can be made with a pipette or syringe. Topical applications may be highly effective on small trees (seedlings) with few buds.

APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

1. Number, size and spacing of injection holes depends directly on tree size and amount of ProCone to be incorporated. Injection holes should be evenly spaced around the circumference of the stem. Holes should be large enough to prevent spillage of solution.
2. Response of conifer trees to ProCone treatments may depend on the physiological and hormonal status of the tree at the time of treatment.
3. Light intensity and quality may influence the response to ProCone.
4. To be optimally effective, ProCone treatments should be generally synchronized with bud/shoot development and not with calendar date.
5. Use of a cationic surfactant, e.g. Aromox C/12 enhances foliage wetting and may increase response.
6. Non-destructive stem girdling, nitrate fertilization, root pruning, and drought (soil moisture stress) conditions may enhance ProCone effect.
7. A longer treatment period may be required to promote conebud differentiation throughout the entire crown.
8. ProCone treatment should not be expected to work if site and climatic conditions are not favorable for flowering (excessively wet and cool climate with low levels of insolation).

CONDITION OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

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